SICK HEADACHE

This distressing affection occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nauses, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

TESTIMONIALS.

## BEECHER

The Great Plymouth Church Pasfor on the Witness Stand in the Case of Tilton vs. Beecher.

What He has to Say About and for Himself-His Early Life -Family Relationships, Labors and Trials.

His Connection with the Independeut and Partnership with Bowen-How he Came to Leave the Independent.

How he First Became Acquainted with Tilton and the Moultons -Interview with Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton.

A Simple, Plain and Straight-Forward Narrative of Facts Already Familiar to the Public - Etc.

NEW YORK, April 1. - A few always Jealous of my rights being interminutes after the clock indicated eleven, almost every member of the Beecher family was in the courtroom. Colonel Henry and William oftentimes two in a day. In 1847 I first became acquainted with Henry C. Beecher, the Plymouth paster's two sons, and Herbert Beecher, his nephew, came in first. The Beecher boys gave mp their old seats, and took chairs just behind that usually occupied by the but in latter years he became sole proplaintiff. Rositer Raymond sat on one prietor. For many years we worked toside of them, and Stephen Pearl Andraws on the other. Mrs. Colonel Beecher next came in alone, and took a My business relations with Bowen ceased seat in the front row. At five minutes past eleven o'clock the main door of the because of the Cleveland letter which I courtroom opened and Mr. Beecheren- wrote; my conduct was severely crititered, looking the picture of ruddy cised in that paper, and they were all down on me except the Democratic Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Scovel (Mr. party, so I dissolved contract, Bowen all the time was pew-holder in my church, Beecher's daughter), and her husband, but he was not an active member. tor, of Norwich, Connecticut; Mrs. Beecher's brother, Miss Catherine Beecher, and three unknown ladies, Mr. Shearman, and Francis D. Moulton. Mr. Moulton turned to the left as he the New York Observer. If I recall entered the court-room, and went around a right I became acquainted with him the jury-box and took a seat near Mr. Morris, at the table occupied by the plaintiff's lawyers, directly in front of the witness stand. Just as this remarkable procession entered by the main door, the tall figure of Theodore Tilton was seen inside the doorway, leading to the judge's private then a member of my church and a pubroom. Mr. Beach 'was beside him, The two gentlemen fell back, and allowed the other party to pass. While Mr. Wallace Caldwell was making room lish a volume. for the new/arrivals, Mr. Beach smiled. Mr. Tilton stood behind him, looking member, but cannot say about the time worn and pale. Mr. Beach then made of the introduction. I have known him an attempt to pass, and as he did so his | so long that it seems as if I have known eyes met Beecher's. They shook hands pleasantly. Mr. Tilton looked steadily at Bescher, but the latter did not return | life at the time you knew him? A .- I the gaze. There was a slight attempt | cannot say what his age was, but he was at applause when Beecher entered, but it quickly died away. As he passed through, the spectators rose from their sympathy from the first. seats; and the group, which had just arrived, was minutely scanned. At ten minutes to twelve Redpath left the witness stand, and Mr. Waits, turning to deal; I saw him for a year or two before where the 'defendant sat, said: "Mr.

Beecher will now be sworn," There

testified as follows:

LIFE.

HIS VISITS TO EUROPE.

preaching before and during the war,

returning to England in September.

Edinburgh, and other places.

was a buzz in the courtroom, and that several times a week when he was Beecher, accompanied by an officer, in town in connection with the Indewalked round to the witness stand, behind the jury-box. Every eye was A.-Very cordial. Q.—How were your personal relations? turned on him, but he looked as un-Q .- On both sides? A .- Yes, sir, on moved and unconcerned as he does on botn sides. Q.-How much were you and he in Sunday when, ascending the platform of the habit of conferring together with rehis church, he tosses his soft felt-hat gard to your common interests or disaway, and calmly divests himself of cussing common purposes? A.-Be was his overcoat, preparatory to preaching. witty and amusing in conversation, and Frank Moulton lent forward in his seat | I always chatted with him on such matters before, but I didn't go into what as the great preacher, was seen on the may be called very close personal relaplatform of the witness stand lowering | tions with him until I assumed the manover the spectators in the body of the agement of the paper in 1861, and therecourtroom. Moulton looked steadily at after, for two or three years, we were together almost every day.

Beecher while the latter took his seat Q -Was this an intimacy of companand never relaxed an earnest gaze while ionship as well as of common interest he gave his testimony. Beecher did and employment? A .- It was not a not once look toward where Moulton or common employment and companionship, but downright loving on my part. the plaintiff sat. He appeared to look over their heads, at the crowd or at the jury. When the clock struck twelve, or purpose of his to succeed you on the or purpose of his to succeed or superjury. When the clock struck twelve, and Evarts stopped for a moment in his examination, the witness threw off his Independent? A .- To succeed or superovercoat, and taking out his watch Q .- Succeed. A .- I don't know. I camly compared it with the clock in the

have an impression that it was my decourtroom. The preliminary testimony sire that he should, rather than it was was listened to with breathless interest. his that he should.

Mr. Beecher walked with a firm step to Q .- And you expressed it? A .- Yes. the witness stand and with up-lifted Q -And when did you first begin to hand, at the same time announcing that plan and prepare for that position for he had conscientious scruples against him? A.—It was in the year 1863, sir. Q.—At that time was he definitely swearing on the bible, took the oath and and publicly known as assistant editor? BEECHER'S TESTIMONY-HIS EARLY A .- Yes; it was one of the conditions when I agreed to take the paper that he I was born in Litchfield. Connecticut. should be my assistant.

Q -Made by you? A .- Yes, sir. in 1817; my father was Rev. Lyman Q -When and how was the arrange-Beecher; he died at the age of eightyment made by which you were to desix; my mother died when I was three cline the place entirely in his favor? years old; I was thirteen years old when we went away; the family then went to Boston; for eight years my father was A.-When the proposition to send me clergyman of the orthodox church in chfield; there were six boys and four sary that I should have the consent of girls in the family; all my brothers were | Bowen, with whom I had contract, and | feetly certain about it, and came right | member he used to be in our Friday clergymen; I went to Amherst college in 1830, and went through, graduating between me and Bowen by which I was | was not true; Mr. Judson, had made n 1834; I pursued my theological studies at Lane seminary; I was licensed to with reference to that paper, and I to see Judson, and know what the matas one of the men who was destined to preach in 1834, and got a church in was to have the liberty of absence on ter meant; he went, and after a time be very useful, especially in the Suncondition of correspondence with it; Lynchburg, a small town near Cincinnati; I was next settled in Indianapolis, and then also we were breaking up the time I saw him again; said it was all a many years. where I went for eight years; since then old arrangement. I entered into one mistake, that Judson had all the matbeen its only pastor; the church then did not number twenty-five members. | paper for a year, my absence being a with respect to me. | Q.—Did that end aging, I would allow my name to stand Yes. for a year as nominal editor, after which Q. I have been twice absent abroad. he was to continue as editor under his

Once I visited England for two or three months on account of weakness own name. Q .- After you withdrew did you confrom sickness. My second visit to Eutinue to have such contracts as you rope was, I think, in 1863, returning in November. I had been worn out at mentioned for literary services? A .-

Q.-But you did terminate your relaand my friends advised this rest. At tions as editor? A.—Yes. Q.—This, then, was about 1863 or 1864? first I refused, but I afterward went to England, and thence to the continent, A .- Yes, sir; I returned in the autmn of 1865, and was only nominal editor in While there, I gave discourses on public 1864, though I had the right at any time affairs in America, in Manchester, in 1864 to put what I chose in the paper

HIS CHURCH-JOURNALISM-LECTURES hundred or three thousand; it has been public debate? A.—Yes, in 1860.

church; I have been connected with commissions for foreign missions—a deournalism ever since I was in the pulbate, I think, of three days—and which terminated, I think, by a pit; I was on the New York Independgeneral meeting in the church. I don't remember of but two nights ent first, and after 1870 took charge of the Christian Union; I became editor of the Independent in the fall of 1883, but journal was established on the principle of uniting all the Congregational churches on one foundation; I have also iectured a great deal; I began in 1848 or 1849, and from that time till the trial began I have been lecturing; my vacation is sometimes extended by a secular vote to the end of October 1849. in the lecture-room, and the third was also a contributor to that journal in | in the church, but that is not important.

MEMPHIS

secular vote to the end of October; these vacations have existed about fourteen years; I was in the habit of making many political speeches; I have also been the voluminous author of about thirty-five books, being in my name; I signed a contract for the Life of Christ in December, 1867; the first number was issued in Nortember, 1871; ray work of and was replied to by Mr. Tilton. Q —And on that occasion there was considerable antagonism between you and Tilton in views and their expression" A .- Yes, sir; but nothing transissued in September, 1871; ray work of Norwood appeared in the New York Ledger in 1867. pired like what I see here in court [laughter] all was perfectly kindly feeling, expressed sometimes rather positively. [Renewed laughter. Q.—Now, on this question which side were you on, and which side Tilton? I was married in 1837, and had been engaged seven years; I was twenty-A .- Tilton was in favor of throwing three when I was married; I was enover the American board, and I was in

HIS MARRIAGE-PARISH WOLK.

gaged when I was sixteen or seventeen

years old; I have four children by this

marriage with me and five waiting for

me; have got eight grand children; my

wife, of late years, has had occasion to

visit the south, since 1870 or 1871; when

in Indianapolis my wife was obliged by

sickness to visit her home; from a very early period I remitted to my wife all

my money; I never drew my own sal-ary, but checks were made out in her

name; she was sound and efficient, I

deal of visiting, but now I do little visit-

ing, only attending weddings and funerals; I was cautioned about forming inti-

BOWEN AND THE INDÉPENDENT.

averaged about six addresses a week;

Bowen. He used to be a leading man

of the church, and was connected with the *Independent*. In earlier years he had some interest in the *Independent*,

day, and, it may be said, to be intimate-

ly acquainted with him and his family.

in 1866. In that year I gave notice to

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH AND FRIEND-

SHIP FOR TILTON.

you first form the acquaintance of Mr.

Tilton? A .- I recollect him, if I recol-

reporter. He was a short-hand reporter.

bring him into your acquaintance? A,— I don't remember whether he was re-

porting anything from the Plymouth

church pulpit for other papers, but my

lisher in New York, procured him to re-

mons, he having the intention to pub-

him always since I have been in Brook-

Q .- What was his age and position in

extremely young, of engaging manners

and very comely in appearance, and one whose address, I know, won my

cause and in what degree did you come

to be associated with him in society or

1860, because he bad transferred his re-

lations from the Observer to the Inde-

pendent, then I used to see him after

employment? A.-I saw him a great

Q-Now, from that time in what

Q -Your sermons? A .- My ser-

Q -And in what connection with

lect aright, while he was an employee on

Q .- Mr. Beecher, when and how did

Q.—And had your secretary contributed to that? A.—That was the old standing board with us, but it was through my grace and favor that the other one ever got ear inside the church, for it was a most unpopular thing at that

favor of maintaining the right of my people to contribute to it if they wanted

think, far beyond any other person; in my earlier years I attempted a great Beecher-Alleged to be. Evarts-And Tilton was on the other ide for exclusive contribution to anti- you' slavery? A .- I don't think the debate was upon that, sir, although of course, that macies with my parishioners, but I was would be the moral effect. If I recollect arright Mr. Tilton confined himself to showing that the American board was in complicity with slavery. I think that was the drift of his argument. From the year 1844 to 1873, I have Q -The matter debated between you

and him? A.—Yes, sir.

(4—What was the result in the church?
A.—The vote was in favor of sustaining the American board, although both of the societies were beneficiaries of the church, and the state of things was not to be effected by the vote of the church Q -Just as it had been for the pur-pose of cutting off the benefit, and the

resolution was to perpetuate it? A .-Q.—As it was now? On that occasion, Mr. Beccher, at or about that time did you perceive any growing views of rivairy or aspersion on his part? A.— No, sir; I did not believe any such thing.

Mr. Beach Mr. Evarts-It has all been given in Mr. Tilton's examination.

never believed it.

Mr. Evarts-All right. first when he was holding the office of Q .- Mr. Beecher, how about this time? -This was about 1860, I believe. Q -Did there seem to be any interyourself did that employment of his ruption by Mr. Tilton in the way of visiting at your house? A .- In 1860during that period, do you mean? Q -About this time. I am not speaking of this in connection with this time. but only to the time of 1860 or 1861. A .- Yes, sir. I can't say there was any very great interruption, because Tilton was not in the habit of visiting much at my house; it was not a particular resort of his. We met at his house somewhat later, and at the office, or on the, streets Q.-Was the young man introduced to you in that connection? A .- I rewe agreed to meet. Q -Did he come, when he ceased to be visitor or caller, to your house? A .- 1870?

> Q .- And from that occasion did you remark that his visits ceased to be casual visits? A .- Yes, sir. Q .- Without any renewal of his casual visits at your house? A .- Yes, sir. Q -Now, at this time, early in May, was there any occasion on which Tilton performed any act of kindness or friendhip to you or your family that especially impressed you, or was it the cause of our feeling and expressing gratitude? A .- He was always doing me little kindnesses that were very agreeable, but there was one that stood out above all others, and that was especially val-

> uable to me. Q -And that was in reference to your on? A.—Yes. Q.—Which has perhaps been sufficiently referred to. Did you feel that very much? A .- I did and I do. Q.—And did you so express yourself toward him? A.—I did, sir. Recess. After recess Mr. Beecher

again took the stand. Q -Read the last question and answer, Mr. Stenographer. The stenographer read it as follows: Q.-Did you feel that very much?

A.—I did and I do. Q.—Did you so express yourself to-ward him? A.—I did, sir. Mr. Evarts-In 1865 or '66, Mr. Beecher, when the Cleveland letter and comments of the Independent, which have been given in as evidence, were made give the number; it was a very great public, did that affect in any way the relations between yourself and Tilton?

A,-Undoubtedly it produced some effect, sir, but it did not produce any such effect as seriously to affect us. Q .- Now, do you remember about that | times he came there. in the year 1865, with Tilton which had something to do with an interview he had had with Mr. Judson? Q .- Mr. Judson was a witness on the

stand, you remember, in this case? A .- No; I was not present when he was examined. Q.-I mean that Judson who has been a witness here? A .- Yes; I know

citement and told Tilton. Q .- You had seen Judson? A .- That Judson was at my house that morning, and had reported that, as I recollect now, at a restaurant, while dining, he had made some statements respecting me, which bore nection with church revivals; only to Europe came up my church were desirous that I should go, but it was necesloose misconduct with women; but perat that time an arrangement was made to him with the matter; he said that it night prayer-meetings, which were also to give up to him certain vested rights some mistake; that he would go right returned, as I remember; within ashort | day-school work, that I knew of in

your mind that he said so?

wrote you the letter? Look at this let-ter (showing the witness a paper), and Q —When did y say if you received it from Mr. Tilton at | mo lification or changes of religious

Mr. Evarts-So far as they proceed Independent together. from Mr. Tilton.

he wrote to me this letter. The letter was read. It bears date written, in 1867, had you become aware

"Brooklyn, midnight, November 30, of the changes in his religious faith, or 1865," and is the same one in which

you mention dates again?

New York and I met him at divers meetings on public occasions.

Q —Do you remember in the year after you took charge of the Christian paper in the same city make any difference either of friendship or on occasions of your meeting? A.—I, who was editing the Independent—

In the same city make any difference in the same city make any difference city make any difference in the same city make any difference city make any

course without asking this witness to hardly as connected with his success in determine what was the cause without stating the facts. Q.—Subsequent to that time what was the case? A.—I had no occasion

time to pay a cent for abolition purposes. from July until the end of the year; Evarts-The old standing board was from January to that time I have no recollection about either particular intimacy or the absence of it. Mr. Fullerton-You speak of 1870, do Mr. Beecher-Yes, in the year 1870.

> him in regard to different Women Suf- ered him an educated, cultivated man; frage associations, or was that in 1889? an acute man, of a good critical turn of A .- That was the year 1869, sir. Q —Well, how was that matter of these Women Suffrage societies disposed ly,

to these societies? Mr. Beach-I don't see how this con-Mr. Evarts-That's all I propose to do.

Mr. Beecher-We co-operated on the subject till 1869, having meetings at his house of what was called the Equal Rights association. There were several lid you perceive any growing views of ivalry or aspersion on his part? A.—
No, sir; I did not believe any such thing.
Mr. Beach—We object to that.
Mr. Beecher—I heard it often, but here believed it.

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Mr. Beecher—I heard it often, but here believed it.

Mr. Beecher—I heard it often h tional association, of which I was elect- one fine morning with a buggy and Democrats to stand by their guns, and Mr. Evarts—Why do you object, ed president, not knowing there was and drove Mrs. Tilton out to the park; anneither give nor take quarter. If the other national association in New York, other time he called, when Mrs. Tilton line is broken anywhere it may produce Mr. Beach—Because I don't think it is called the New York wing. I thus declined to go; Tilton urged her, saying, roper. found myself between two female na- "Why, go, go; get your things," and found myself between two female national societies. He was president of she did the one, and I was president of the oth- Peekskill, he received a little note from Mr. Beach-I know you cross-ex- er. After I had consented to let Mrs. Tilton; at her request I amined him on that point, but you can't my name go before the con- went to see her; she was sick; he came get this witness's conclusions about it. vention, I recollect having a dis- to town mainly to see her; he found her cussion with Tilton, and he was lying in the receiving-room of the house, very urgent that I should not do it, and pale and despondent; she made a statealmost persuaded me to send a telegram | ment that she was very much depressed withdrawing my name; after the forma- in spirits; she seemed to be like one who tion of that society and before the next | wanted to talk and couldn't; she con-May, a more thorough organization of ferred with him, and he prayed with the national society by the absorp- her and cheered her the best way he tion of the Equal Rights society into the vational one was formed by the New but she did not see him, sending him York one, and Tilton was elected President and the future all dent of that, and in the May anniversa- | would be right." During the summer ries of 1870 we appeared respectively at and prior to December, 1870, he did not the head of our charges in two contigu- have any further meetings with Mrs. ous halls in New York, and exchanged | Tilton. The hay fever usually left him letters of courtesy, the overture proceed- in October; no person was said to be ing from him to us, and then courteous | free from it until the first frost. After Noor in the picture shops, and wherever replies from us to him and his asso- vember set in he always felt that he was Mr. Beach-The May anniversary of

Witness-Of 1870, I think it was, Yes, sir, but I cannot fix the date of Q -There is a letter which has been put in evidence already, Mr. Beecher, from you to Tilton, on this subject of religious experience. (This exhibit: W the separation of Mrs. Tilton from her 64). Look at that, please (handing without; he went to Mrs. Morris's and which has been generally produced by ness the paper), so as to recall the matter of the letter. A .- I recall the letter,

Q .- No: that refers that it starts with | that occasion? referring to a conversation, does it not? A .- Yes, sir.

Q -I will take, however, another branch of the matter before I bring that in that connection. I will go on with Mr. Beach finally withdrew his objecthe personal matters. Do you remember an occurrence of sitting, for a por-trait by the artist, Page? A.—I do. Q.—When was that? A.—I will bave to look at my memorandum I have got here; I suppose there is no objection; in the fall and early part of the winter of

Q -How did that come about between you and Tilton? A .- I have no distinct remembrance, except that he was anxious of having me go to Page's and sit for my portrait. Q.-Was Page a friend of his? A -Yes; I suppose so, sir; he spoke and talked a good deal of him.

Q -Was he of yours before that time? Well, he married a woman in Bartford in whom all our family were interested, and I had met him a few times. Q.—Give us the number of times that you sat for the portrait? A .- I cannot number; I would not be willing to say it was over fifty, but I should hardly be willing to say it was less.

Q.-Was Mr. Tilton there at any time? A .- Not unfrequently; several Q-After that was finished, did you see in Mr. Tilton's house? A .- I can't | a case, it seems to me, where a woman

Q -Now, Mr. Beecher, what was yourself and Plymouth church from your early acquaintance with him; when did he become a member of your church, and how was he as to caring for what occurred between you and Tilton on that occasion, and I went over to the Independent office with some exof his connections in the early days? all of the first interview. was early; impression is that he joined the church before he was married, in 1850; no, it was his wife that joined the

Q.-Previous to his marriage? A.-I have very little recollection of his conthe superintendent or second superintendent of the Sunday-school, and I reconversation meetings, and he used to take part in them: I looked upon him as one of the men who was destined to

them it was not in his way to be at

Q -When did you first know of any

two thousand; for the last ten years I | Q.-What was that occasion? A.- | misconception on either side: "Sup- | tical development of it, and its adoption of Rhode Island."

have conducted morning and evening services, Friday evening meetings and social receptions in the parlors of the social receptions in the social receptions. Q -Prior to the time this letter was

> doubt in his mind concerning the sub-Tilton says he regrets that he has "been stance of the forms of faith? A .- I compelled to appear as Beecher's antagonist before the public twice in the last five years, and that if either long ago or lately any word of mine, whether wife was distressed on the matter. I

amoung our people. I did not speak on the subject during the time it was in the lecture-room, but did in the church, tween you and Mr. Tilton. A.—Will the chiral than the church of the lecture room, but did in the church, tween you and Mr. Tilton. A.—Will the chiral than the church of the chiral than the church of the chur

two articles of the Independent.
Q -Of the Independent? A -I should Q.—From 1866 onward to the month Q.—Of the Independent? A.—I should of December, 1870. A.—I met him in say there appeared one or two articles which excited very great alarm to my personal knowledge, and excited distrust of him which I thought was in over-measure, and was also injuring the Union in the beginning of 1870 and on through the year 1870, did the fact of always dear to me; it was brought home your being then the editor of a religious to me Because in the northwest, where my brother fived, I was hold responsible

Q -For Mr. Tilton? A .- Yes; it lead me to have conversations with him; Mr. Beach—I think that calls for the judgment of witness. We want facts with regard to their intimacy or inter- with the anxiety of his household, and his conduct of the Independent, and my general idea was not in the slightest degree to circumscribe liberty of investigaion, but to put him on his guard against cepting and acting upon unwise con-

Q -But was it in a stage of knowledge in your part of his opinions that this letter was written? A.—Yes, sir. THE MOULTONS

sir. Beecher 1es, in the year 1870, sir.

Mr. Evarts—Do you remember in the winter of 1870 any circumstance made that brought you into connection with the brought you into connection with the studio of Page, the artist, and that he considmind, fond of art, rather than an artist; passionately fond, apparent-of literature; apt to quote of? A .- In reference to him or me, do a good deal; a worshipper of James Rusou mean? sel Lowell and Shakespeare's sonnets, and a most agreeable companion, and formed a respectful opinion of his ties and culture. He knew Mrs. Moulnection with these two societies can be held as important, except so far as it had connection with Mr. Tilton.

ton as he did thousands of others, and considered her and her husband members of his church.

THE TILTON'S AGAIN.

so; in August, 1870, while at could. The next day he called again, himself again; at or about the middle of December, 1870, he saw Mrs. Tilton in | to sacred subjects is worthy of encourconsequence of a request from her agement and imitation, because, if it is, mother; the messenger was Bessie Turit may be expected to lead to some startner; Mrs. Tilton was then with her mother, and what Bessie Turner said was the first intimation Beacher had of | serious consideration than has perhaps | found that lady and Mrs. Tilton together. Q —Now what was the interview between Mrs. Tilton and yourself for on as people were led to imagine they

Mr. Beach objected, and a long argunent ensued as to whether the conver- | As far as the meetings in London have sation between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. | yet gone, the audiences have been quiet Tilton should be admitted as evidence. tion and the examination proceeded as | lated by the wonderful stories that have

follows: HIS INTERVIEW WITH MRS. TILTON

ercises.

AND MRS. MORSE IN REGARD TO SEP-ARATION. Mr. Evarts-Now, Mr. Beecher, were down at the house, and saw Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton. You were alone with them, I suppose? A .- Yes, sir. Q -Now, be so good as to state what occurred there. A.-The conversation was very little with Mrs. Tilton. It was almost entirely on the part of Mrs. Morse in Mrs. Tilton's presence. It consisted in general representations to me of the great unhappiness of that family.

Q.—Of Mrs. Tilton's family? A.— however, that his art is of a tricky kind, Q -Of Mrs. Tilton's family? A.-Or Mr. Tilton's family; of his treatment of his wife, which she had borne, as her mother thought, with angelic patience under it; that it was no longer tolerable, and that at last she had been driven to the resolution of leaving him, and they wished counsel of me as respects the propriety of such an act as crying his cabbages. Whether it is pure a man can't give the best counsel; it is tell you, sir; my impressions are that I did.

O—Now, Mr. Beecher, what was the relation between Mr. Tilton and ment about such things. They both seemed quite excited, pleasantly. Mrs. Morse said: "Will she come? I will come." I said: "Surely she will come, if I wish her." That constitutes about

Mr. Beecher here related the substance of the interview between Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton, his wife and himself the following day, which resulted in a promise by him to think the proposition f separation over, and return an answer by his wife, which he did, saying: "I am inclined to think your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement support will be the wiest."

Mr. Evaris, to witness-By your view you mean Mrs. Beecher's view? A .- I

The Florida correspondent of the paid by seeing itself. In fact, this alone

Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier says: "Lake Monroe, which marks the headwaters at any time, and the privilege of taking | the funeral services, at No. 213 DeSoto streetof general navigation of the St. John, part in an entertainment is of course an Q .- About up to what time did this is about six miles long by six wide, and had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation; had been in Brooklyn as paster of Piymouth church from its foundation from the beautiful body of water. It lies in b with respect to me.

Q.—Did that end the matter? A.— began to be a public speaker. He found miles south of Syracuse. On the west of his auditors, he does not produce border of the lake, Hon. Henry S. Sand- much impression. He is taken as part called upon that he gradually fell off ford, late minister to Belgium, has of the entertainment, and now and then Q.—And removed the impression from from attending church. I should say it founded a settlement named after him- there is a titter when he makes one of was somewhere about 1860 when he ab- | self. He has bought, I don't remember | his hits; but, on the whole, the people Mr. Beach-I object to that question, sented nimself; that in the number of how many thousand acres here, and is take it very quietly, and there are no Mr. Everts-Well, we will not press his employments and in the nature of planting orange groves and selling off signs of anything that can be called exhomesteads by the wholesale. He has citement, except on Mr. Moody's own Q -Was this about the time that he church as constantly as those who lived brought over a colony of Swedes and part. Whether, as the services proceed planted it here, and, singular to say, those who attend them will be roused these exotics from the extreme north of into a more animated condition re-Europe are flourishing finely in this mains to be seen; but for the or about the time I state.

Opinion on matters of faith or of church

Mr. Beecher-Shall I state the circumstances under which it was written?

Mr. Beecher-Shall I state the circumstances under which it was written? pal, a beautiful edifice, the gift of Mrs. audience at a theater or concert-room. om Mr. Tilton.

Q.—How often were these matters the Mr. Beecher—We had some conversa- subject of conversation and conference? tations of the future. Mr. Sandford is it is certainly in its results a very mild HIS CHURCH—JOURNALISM—LECTURES
AND BOOKS.

The number of communicants of Ply
The number of communica The number of communicants of Plymouth church now is about twenty-five mouth church now is about twenty-five house or three thousand; it has been public debate? A.—Yes, in 1860.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

Party Organization Essential to Demo cratic Success-The Appeal again Sustained

lucinnati Enquirer. There never has been a time in the history of our government when it was so important for the Democratic party to have its organization perfect as the present. In unity there is strength. The Republican party has, by its reckless course, its violations of the constitution, and its efforts to centralize all power in the Federal government, brought the republic to the very verge of destruction. This fact was so appa-rent that the sovereign people in the elections last fall rose up in their majesty and made a clean sweep, beating the Republicans in nearly every State in the Union. It was a glorious triumph for constitutional liberty. That triumph, however, is worth nothing if the party that achieved it permits itself to become demoralized and divided by the machinations of the Radical leaders. It is an old saying, "There are more ways to kill a dog than by choking him to death on butter." This fact the Radical leaders understand, and they believe there are more ways to beat the Democrats than by simply outnumbering them. Their tacties will be to best the Democrats with Democratic votes. To he able to do this they will scleet soft Democrats, and prace them at the head of their ticket, and in this way divide and conquer. A true Democrat can never vote for a Democrat who has accented a nomination at the hands of the Radical party, for the moment he does that he is a Radical, or, what is infinitely worse, the tool of the Radicals. Any Democrat who would run for office as the nominee of the Radical party is worse than Judas Iscariot. He is a traitor to all the principles upon which the liberties of the people are based, and is lending himself (ignorantly perhaps) to that party who are workng to build up a centralized despotism, with a bonded aristocracy to control and make the people hewers of wood and drawers of water for them. There is a great contest now going on in this country between despotism on the one hand and liberty on the other. Grant and his henchmen evi-

dently, intend, if they can, to destroy our government and to build up a centralized despotism on its ruins. The FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, progress they have made in accomplishing their purpose has been very great. The constitution, the great chart of liberty, has been violated time and again by these upstarts in power. No one doubts that Grant has been influenced in his official acts by the money power. His veto of the bill to increase the volume of currency when the entire commerce of the country was ruined for the want of currency to carry it on, was conclusive that the bondholders and moneyed sharks had Grant by the wrist. a general rout, and result in a victory for the Radical destruction party in

THE GREAT REVIVALISTS.

Moody and Sankey Declared a Failure by a Leading English Literary Anthority.

Sankey's Vocal Art of a Tricky Kind. and Moody Degrades Religion to the

is, moreover, in most communities of moderate size, a kind of concentrated family feeling which makes the people more susceptible to common impu Level of a "Penny Gaff." An impression permeates the whole mass more quickly in such a case.

Moreover, the fact that the people who By A. E. Frankland, 195 and 197 Main st. Messrs, Moody and Sankey are no were prayed for and those who were supdoubt sincere, religious men, who honposed to be converted were known to estly think that they are doing good, many of the audience, would also give and who have a perfect right to take a deeper interest to the meetings, and their own course. This is a question, tend to spread the contagion of however, of some importance whether ment if it began to take hold of any part of an assembly. It has been alleged that in some instances a sort of morbid the sort of treatment which they apply hysteria seemed to be developed, and there are also stories of people being driven out of their wits. It is difficult ling changes. And this, it appears to to ascertain precisely what has really us, is a question which deserves more happened; but it is not improbable that there has actually been some amount of unhealthy effervescence, and that here these services in London is, we fancy, and there perhaps a weak-minded person has been further deranged. Still, after our experience of the London meet-ings, we should not be surprised to hear would be from the reports which have been published of their efforts elsewhere. that there had been a good deal of exaggeration about the country ones. The conclusion to which we come is that, and orderly, nor has there been any tested by their apparent effect on the trace of excitement. Curiosity, stimupeople who go to them, the revivalist services in London must so far be procome up from the country, is no doubt the chief motive which has led many nounced to be as a means of religious excitement rather a failure. It may be to attend; but there is also a large body said that there can hardly be a more inof people who go for the sake of hearing nocent method of spending an evening than in singing hymns and listening to religious talk, and that if the thousand the music, and especially of being able to join in it. At the Agricultural hall the audience, which is of a very mixed class, of people at the Agricultural hall are evidently delights in these musical exdrawn away from the music halis and The crowd at the doors sing theaters, there is no reason to regret it. Only, if this is the whole that is to be hymns while waiting, and renew them inside in the interval which has to elapse before the regular service begins. The got out of these gatherings, they fail to come up to the pretensions put forth by quality of Mr. Sankey's voice, and his the conductors; and, the other hand, style of singing, are questions of taste even from a mere secular point of view on which there will be a great difference they are calculated to degrade and deprave the public taste. The whole theory and plan of a revival is to work up and aims at producing effect by sudden the people who come to it into a state of excitement, to make them feel the alternations between high and low. His favorite note is one in the back of the fearful peril of their souls, and throat, with which he pours forth a proto set before their minds in the most between a howl and a wail, which makes between a howl and a wail, which makes which on the instant they are called one think of a melodious costermonger upon to make of everlasting happiness or damnation. And this is what Mr. that. I made comparatively few re- art or not, it appears to be agreeable to Moody sets himself to do, with marks; the interview was not long; I said this is a case in which I feel that a man can't give the best counsel; it is probably the music which is the main that the results at which the probably the music which is the main that attraction, and it is not an irrational reviv revivalists aim are not forthcomform of amusement. As for Mr. Moody, ing; but their absence must be a disaphe is simply a ranter of the most vulgar pointment to those who recommend type, such as a few years ago, before the type, such as a few years ago, before the nuisance was put down by the police, would seem, then, that London, though it is quite willing to have an evening's entertainment, is impervious to Mr. might have been heard any Sunday afternoon bawling from a chair in the bless her as long as I live if she will street. It is possible that his low fun Moody's spiritual stimulants; and it and screechy ejaculations may be found may now perhaps be doubted whether stimulating by the ignorant and foolish; the impression in the country has been but it is difficult to conceive how any as marked as has been asserted. There person of the slightest cultivation or is no reason why a congregation should refinement can fail to be pained and not be animated by the sound of its own shocked by such a grotesque and un-seemly travesty of sacred things. Mr. voice, even though the result is not very pleasant to a musical ear, and there is Moody's mission appears to be to destill less reason why professional music of the best kind should not be provided. grade religion to the level of a "penny gaff." The truth is that the whole per-Mr. Moody's ranting is the blot upon

formance, tested by any standard, is a the service, and it is possible that it very poor affair, and the wonder is that might be omitted without greatly affect-

it should have attracted so much atten- ing its popularity.

tion. Puffing and placarding have, no

the gregarious instinct is also very strong

in mankind, and a crowd will gather on

a very slight pretext, and feel quite re-

would almost fill the Agricultural hall

additional attraction. Mr. Moody is

doubt, had something to do with it; but

the service, and it is possible that it

BOGGS-At 10:30 p.m., April 1, 1875, Willie, youngest child of Rev. Wm. E. and Marion A. Boggs, aged sixteen months. Friends of the family are invited to attend this (FRIDAY) afternoon at four o'clock.

meet for drill, at the Exposition Building, this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7% o'clock. J. NUETZEL, Sec.

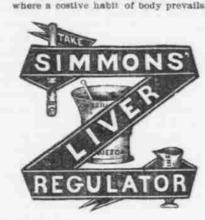
JOHN LILLY. IMPORTER AND DEALER IS WINES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS. No. 348 Main St , Memphis, Tern. ASSIGNER'S SALE.

ple were led to expect from the reports of what had taken place elsewhere. It must be remembered, however, that the natural tendency, and indeed the avowed object, of the revival services, is to pro-

## CONSTIPATION

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling allment-in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to est or sleep, and no health can be expected



PILES.

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Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral sub-stance, but is PURELY VAGETABLE, containing those Southern Boots and Herbs which an ail-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will care all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine, Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and dectors' bills. After over Forty Years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most EFP\*CTCAL SPE: IFIO for Constitution. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders. stipation, Headache, Pain in the Should Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in mouth, billous attacks, Palpitation of

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple" efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life, "—H. HAINER, St. Louis, Mo. HON. ALEX. H. STEPHEMS.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

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"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a vainable addition to the medical science."—Gov. J. Gill Shorter, Alabama.

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SHERIFF BIBS COUNTY. Heart, Palu in the region of the Kidneys, des-pondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a Diseased Liver. Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced with out fear. As a remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Kestlessness, Jauneles, Nausea, 1T HAS NO EQUAL. It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

CAUTION. Buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our gas raved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signa-ture unbroken. None other is genuine.

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For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and

As a remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, Sick Head-ache, Colle, Constipation and Billousness,

mentione, and believe it is was used by the mentione, and believe it is was used by the mentione, and believe it is was used by the mentione, and believe it is was used by the profession it would be of service in very many cases. I know very much of its component parts, and can certify its medicinal qualities are perfectly harmless."—B. F. GRIGGS, M. D. Macon, Ga. duce excitement, and that those who Sheriff's Sale of Oilcloths, Linen Hand-

kerchiets, Dress Goods, Towels, conduct them may have been able in smaller towns than London to operate Table Cloths, Etc. under conditions more favorable to their AT 280 SECOND STREET, success. It takes less to make a stir in This Morning, at 10 o'clock. a little town than a big one, and there A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer. Underwriter's Sale Damaged Candies,

chie, Fla. SHERIFF BIBS COUNTY.

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"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testify to its great virtue."—KEV. J. B. FRLOER, Perry, Ga.

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"I have used the Regulator in my family, and also in my regular practice, and have

and also in my regular practice, and have found it a most valuable and satisfactory

edicine, and believe it it was used by th

Nuts. Ornaments, Raisins, Citron, Ric. Slightly damaged by water, AT AUCTION. This (Friday) Morning, at 10 o'clock.

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Non-Resident Notice.

o. 1881,—In the First Chancery Court of Shei-by county, Tennessee,—R. C. Daniel vs. M. J. Wicks et al. J. Wicks et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, M. J. Wicks, a citizen of California, and Asa Shelton and M. E. Shelton, of Alabama, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, that complainant's bill, filed March 23, 1875, alleges an indebtecness in favor of complainant from said M. J. Wicks amounting to \$1396.87, as evidenced by promissory note; that a writ of attachment has been issued and returned levied on the propamounting to \$1395 ft, as evidenced by promissory note; that a writ of attachment has been issued and returned levied on the property of sain Wicks hesein mentioned; and said Shelton is notified that an attachment has been levied herein on the decree against him in favor of M. J. Wicks entered in the cause of R. J. Black. administrator of W. J. Somerville, deceased, vs. Asa Shelton et al., and he is notified to appear and answer as garnishee. It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in June, 1875, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

This ist day of April, 1875.

A copy—Altest: EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. Black, D. C. and M. Smith & Scott, Sols, for Compitt. ap2 fr

Smith & Scott, Sois, for Compl't. ap2 fr

Attachment Notice.

PEFORE JAMES HALL, J. P.—Sarah Dea vs. Gabriel Clark.
In this cause an attachment having been sued out under section 345s of the Code of Tennessee, and returned levied upon the property of the defendant by garnishment on Taylor & Duffin, merchants, who answer they owe said Gabriel Clark 46 09, and affidavit having been made that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of 54 48, by account, and that defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee;
It is therefore ordered, That defendant make his personal appearance before James Hall,

It is therefore ordered. That defendant make his personal appearance before James Hall, on the 8th day of May, 1875, at 10 o'clock n.m., at office, Planters Insurance building, Madison street, Memphis, and defend said attachment suit, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be proceeded with exparte, and that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the memphis Daily Appeal. This ist day of April, 1875, ap2 fr.

JAMES HALL, J. P. A. E. KENNEDAY. W. A. BUDD.

Venueral & trans

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